

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIMSON SHIELD, OR  
THE BATTLE OF THE BATTLE.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF  
THE STREETS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,  
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE NEW DRAMA  
OF LAMBE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—DANTE IN BATH-  
ING.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-  
nue.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BATEMAN'S OPERA  
BOUFFE.—BARRY BLUE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
avenue.—ETHELWYN MISTRELL, 14th avenue.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.—ETHEL-  
WYN MISTRELL, 14th avenue.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 80 Broadway.—ETHEL-  
WYN MISTRELL, 14th avenue.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—COMO  
FOOTBALL, 211 BOWERY.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—THE GREAT OR-  
GEL, LINDARD AND VADEVILLE COMPANY.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED  
BIRMINGHAM BLIZZ.PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 234 street, corner of Eighth  
avenue.—MORVON'S LITERARY.IRVING HALL, Irving place.—FALLON'S STEREO-  
PHTH.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THEO-  
PHILUS POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE ROMANTIC  
DRAMA OF URBINE.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
THE PLAY.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
MINSTRELS.—MARRA-NIBLO, OR THE BLACK FOREST.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 8, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-  
day evening, October 7.The provisional government of Spain will free the  
children of the blacks held in the colonies in view of  
the anticipated abolition of slavery by the Cortes.Prim and Serrano were named honorary Presidents,  
and Señor Aguirre acting President of the government.  
Prominent royalists were being converted to  
the people's cause. The Carlists are agitating the  
Basque provinces against Serrano.Mr. Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is to have a  
complimentary address from the foreign ministers  
to the court of Vienna. Mr. Bancroft, American  
Minister in Berlin, also signing. The English gov-  
ernment will, it is said, take up the Irish land tenure  
question, with a view to reform, at an early day. A  
fatal explosion occurred in an English manufactory  
of fireworks.The English yacht Deerhound, which rescued Cap-  
tain Semmes after the Alabama was sunk off Cher-  
bourg, was lying in Southampton water, close to the  
American yacht Sappho, on the 26th of September.Consols 94½, money. Five-twenty quiet and  
steady in London and Frankfurt. Paris Bourse  
firm.Cotton easier in Liverpool, with middling up-  
lands at 10½d, a 10½d. Breadstuffs and provisions  
without marked change.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor of China has opened the port of  
Cebu to foreign trade.The steamer Eagle, Captain Greene, from Havana  
October 3, arrived at this port yesterday. All news  
of the insurrection in Spain is suppressed by the  
authorities. The French Consul General, M. Alfred  
Faul, had died of yellow fever in Havana. His fu-  
neral took place on September 25, with great solemnity.A Havana despatch of yesterday says that Santa  
Anna has been ordered to leave the island for rea-  
sons as yet unknown to the public.Advices from Brazil by the Atlantic cable state  
that Lopez had been defeated by the allies in Parana-  
guay and compelled to withdraw from the position at  
San Fernando, which he had taken up only a few  
days previously.Mail advices from Hayti are received, dated the  
25th ult. In the naval engagement off Petit Croix  
two American sailors belonging to the Petion were  
drowned. An insult had been offered to the French  
Consul, but it was sternly disavowed by Salve-  
nave.It is now probable that there will be no session of  
Congress this month, but that a quorum will be  
present on the 10th of November.General Sherman has telegraphed to Washington  
that he must have more troops immediately if the  
country does not wish to be plunged into a long and  
disastrous war with the Indians.Under a contract recently made with the Post  
Office Department at Washington, the Florida Rail-  
road Company will dispatch a steamer to sail from  
New Orleans every Saturday, Havana every Tues-  
day and Key West on Wednesday. The Postmasters  
at New Orleans and Key West have been instructed  
to send mails to Havana by this line, and the Consul  
at Havana, as Post Office agent, will dispatch return  
mails to each port, forwarding all such matter as  
can be expedited in its transmission by this route,  
reporting amount of postage by each mail. Several  
executions for murder had taken place on the island.Our official report of the late disturbance in Op-  
posuna, La., states that two whites and five negroes  
were killed. The whole trouble is attributed to the  
indignation of the negroes at an unprovoked assault  
by three men on the white editor of a radical  
newspaper.The Secretary of the Treasury has called on Col-  
lectors of Customs throughout the country for the  
names of untrustworthy or incompetent gaugers and  
inspectors, in order that they may be removed.Judge Read, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylv-  
ania, has taken ground against the issuing of  
naturalization papers in blank by the Supreme  
Court. It is thought a majority of the Court will  
agree with him at the meeting on Monday in Pitts-  
burgh.The Gamble poisoning case was continued on  
Tuesday and Wednesday, Margaret Winkler, the  
German domestic, being further examined. During  
the proceedings some difficulty occurred, in which  
the counsel for the prosecution advised the inter-  
preter to threaten the counsel for the defence.A Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, in view of  
General Thomas' disposition of the regular troops,  
thinks that the militia may not be needed.The Governor has resented Catta and Burke, who  
were to have been hanged to-morrow for the murder  
of Miss Ellen Hicks in Westchester county, two years  
ago, until the 10th of November.A republican torchlight procession was attacked  
by roughs last evening and a serious fight ensued.  
Clubs and pistols were used and several persons,  
the Mayor among them, were severely injured.

THE CITY.

The famous revenue case, in which Commissioner  
Rollins and Deputy Commissioner Harland were the  
defendants, was dismissed yesterday by Commis-  
sioner Gutman, not a scintilla of evidence being  
brought forward against them. John D. McFettry,  
on whose information the charges were made, has  
been arrested on two charges of perjury made by  
Mr. Loeb and Mr. S. N. Pike, and was committed to  
prison in default of bail.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church

of the United States and the New Dominion opened  
at Trinity church yesterday morning. All the di-  
oceses are represented, there being 320 delegates  
present, of whom forty-two are bishops. Bishop  
Potter officiated at the opening and Dr. Alfred Lee,  
of Delaware, preached the sermon. Five hundred  
communicants had the sacrament administered to  
them. Rev. Dr. James Craig, of Kentucky, was  
unanimously elected president, and after his address  
the Convention adjourned until to-day.The National Conference of the Unitarian and  
other liberal churches commenced in Irving Hall  
yesterday. Mr. T. D. Elliott, of New Bedford, pre-  
sided.Recorder Hackett yesterday directed the Grand  
Jury to investigate the nuisance which builders are  
guilty of in encumbering the sidewalks with building  
materials, and also to inquire if there really is such an  
organization as the Citizens' Association, and if the  
charges which they formulate against the public  
officials do not render them liable to indictment  
for libel.Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court;  
in Admiralty, has rendered a decision in the case of  
the owners of the bark Caroline against Thomas  
Thatcher, garnishee, affirming the decree rendered  
below.Mr. George Opdyke delivered an address last eve-  
ning before the National Club, at their parlors in the  
club house, Union square, on the "Financial Issues  
of the Present Canvass." The meeting was presided  
over by General W. H. Anthony, and a vote of thanks  
was tendered the lecturer at the conclusion of his  
remarks.William Slade, Jr., late Consul at Nice and United  
States Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, left for  
Europe yesterday in the Cuba, on official business  
connected with the government, which will be prin-  
cipally conducted in Paris, Vienna and St. Peters-  
burg.The Mayor has vetoed the resolution of the Com-  
mon Council increasing the salaries of its officers.The convalescence of Knights Templar of this State  
concluded their annual session yesterday by the election  
and installation of officers for the ensuing year.The North German Lloyd's steamship Union, Cap-  
tain Van Santen, will leave Hoboken about two P. M.  
to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for  
Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.The steamship General Barnes, Captain Morton,  
will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier 30 North  
river for Savannah.The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of  
Arthur Lee's line, will leave pier No. 8 North river,  
foot of Rector street, this day, at three P. M., for  
Charleston, E. C.

Prominent Arrivals.

F. M. Stone, of Pittsburg, and Austin Denham, of  
Harford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.General Poe and Colonel Hildt, of the United States  
Army, are at the Hoffman House.Colonel H. E. Peyton, of Baltimore, and G.  
W. Thatcher, of St. Louis, are at the Malby House.Mr. Richard Wallace and George Miehler, of  
Washington, and Dr. J. C. Leaning, of Baltimore,  
are at the St. Julien Hotel.Captain Lewis Gastein, of Frankfurt, Ky., and  
Mr. Johnson Barbour, of Virginia, are at the New  
York Hotel.Celestino de la Fuente, of Havana; Rev. Dr.  
Hutchinson, of St. Louis; and Nicholson, of Lon-  
don, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.Governor Fenton, of Albany; Baron Wetterstedt,  
and Marquis Bourand, of France, are at the Fifth  
Avenue Hotel.The Spanish Revolution—Republican vs.  
Napoleonic Ideas.One of the cable telegrams from Madrid  
which we published yesterday declared—"It is  
daily becoming more and more evident that the  
great majority of the people are in favor of a  
republican form of government in Spain."This telegram was dated October 5. A later  
telegram, dated at London, October 6, an-  
nounced that the reorganized constitution of  
the provisional government, embracing among  
its members Generals Prim and Serrano, with  
Señor Olozaga, is "an accomplished fact."A telegram of October 7 reports that the Provi-  
sional Junta will free the children of the blacks,  
in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery  
in the colonies by the Cortes.The rapidity with which the Spanish revolu-  
tion has been effected has surprised all Europe.But it is still more surprising that so despoite  
a government as that of the ex-Queen Isabella  
has so long been able to withstand the pressure  
of liberal ideas. Its recent arbitrary acts, the  
exile of generals and the execution of journal-  
ists, the forced departure of the Duke of Mont-  
pensier and the daily severities against the  
press precipitated the very revolution which  
these measures were intended to avert.The fate of the Spanish government has emphatically  
illustrated the axiom of *La Liberté*, M. de  
Girardin's journal—"Whoso ruleth by force  
shall be overthrown by force." M. de Girar-  
din himself, experienced prognosticator as he  
is, hesitated to venture upon the wide field of  
hypotheses, projects, plans and programmes  
opened by the *Cadix pronunciamiento*.The elevation of the Duke of Montpensier to the  
throne, abdication in favor of the Count  
of Asturias or to the profit of the Count  
of Montemolin, the *dictadura* of General Prim,  
the annexation of Spain to Portugal—all these  
form but a small part of the combinations sug-  
gested."Of all the claimants who are about to  
dispute, who are already disputing, the  
spoils of Isabella II. there is one," says De  
Girardin, "whom none will scarcely think of  
admitting to a definitive share, although, in-  
deed, her name is inscribed on the banners of  
every party; this claimant, who shrinks with  
horror from the sword and who never demands  
her triumphs from military conspiracies, is  
*Liberty!*" But it is not impossible that the  
apple made by every party to the name  
of Liberty may awaken a spirit which,  
however feebly it may be burning in the  
Spanish heart at present, will suffice to  
kindle a flame that shall not only de-  
stroy the plans of the instigators of the  
revolution in Spain, but also set all the  
European monarchies on fire. The *Gazette*,  
a well informed French journal, has already  
uttered a warning voice. "Take care!" it  
cries. "When revolution falls upon any one  
point of Europe it is like a drop of oil on the  
map, which keeps spreading and spreading."The French journalists are awakening to the  
dangers threatened to the Napoleon dynasty  
and to Napoleonic ideas by the recent events  
in Spain. They begin to suspect, and not  
without reason, the sinister influence of the  
King of Prussia and his astute Minister, Bis-  
marck, of having been promoters of the Span-  
ish revolution as a powerful agency in under-  
mining the French government.It will require all the subtlety and all the  
power of Napoleon to counteract the influence  
of his Prussian adversaries so as to direct  
himself the whirlwind of the Spanish revolu-  
tion. We shall see whether, through the  
agency of General Prim or through other  
agencies, the Emperor of the French will be  
successful in controlling at Madrid those fiery  
republican elements of the revolution that Bis-  
marck and the King of Prussia, even at the  
risk of a general European conflagration, may  
try to fan into a flame in order to compass his  
destruction.

At Paris Napoleon has done all that ingo-

nity can do to guard against a republican  
revolution. For sixteen years he has been  
fortifying himself against insurrection, while  
he has been embellishing Paris and making it  
the most splendid city in the world. The grand  
boulevards, which have brought light and  
health into the most dismal and dangerous  
lurking places of disease and discontent, are  
but superb military roads, macadamized in  
such a way as to render old-fashioned barri-  
cades impossible, and forming, together with  
the railway around Paris and numerous well  
garrisoned barracks and fortresses, an admir-  
able provision for speedily concentrating a  
hundred thousand men upon any given point  
within the walls of Paris.Safe, however, as Napoleon may feel himself  
to be against Parisian *insurrections*, who shall ven-  
ture to predict that he is safe against all other  
perils to which he is exposed? Even if the  
French people patiently endure his prolonged  
resistance to the steadily increasing popular  
hatred against Prussia, which has taken the  
place of the dying-out traditional hatred  
against England, who shall guarantee the  
Emperor against a revolution to be initiated  
by the French army similar to that recently  
initiated by the Spanish navy? With both  
army and navy revolutionized against him  
Napoleon III. could not rely upon the loyalty  
of the people with much more confidence than  
Isabella II. Hitherto the Emperor of the  
French has strenuously opposed the popular  
feelings expressed or indicated by such out-  
spoken journalists as Emile de Girardin.But the time seems to be approaching when he  
must either prepare to resist domestic revolu-  
tion or to turn its fury aside into the channel  
of a great foreign war. The Spanish revolu-  
tion must directly or indirectly affect the des-  
tines of the French empire and of all Europe.  
If Bismarck plays adroitly the cards which it  
puts in his hand Napoleon will be lucky indeed  
if he prove to be the winner.The Connecticut Town Elections—The Drift  
of the Popular Tide.The returns of the late town elections in  
Connecticut show, in the summing up, a hand-  
some republican majority on the aggregate  
popular vote. In New Haven alone the demo-  
cratic majority of two thousand two hundred  
and fifty three of last April has dwindled  
down to a majority of nine hundred and thirty-  
one, and the democrats are generally the losers  
in the strong republican towns and in the  
strong democratic towns. The arithmetician  
of the special organ of our democratic Man-  
hattan Club of "bloated bondholders" gives  
us an interesting explanation of these losses.He says that in the towns where the democrats  
were largely in the minority they allowed  
these recent elections to go by default, and  
that in other towns, where the democracy were  
sure of a majority, they made no effort to  
bring out their full vote, and that thus they  
were the losers in both cases. But, to cut  
short the argument, this arithmetician, who  
figured out great democratic gains in a  
republican majority of twenty thousand in the  
late Maine election, daily tells us that these  
Connecticut town elections are of "no  
sort of consequence." This will not do. We  
think they are very, very significant, and our  
reasons for this opinion may be briefly stated.In the Presidential year, and especially in  
the heat of the contest, State elections, county,  
city and town elections, are all controlled by  
the Presidential issue. Thus, it was Grant  
against Seymour in the September State elec-  
tions in Vermont and Maine, and both parties  
went into those elections upon that idea.The result in each of those States was accord-  
ingly accepted as a pretty fair indication of the  
drift of the popular tide, not only in Ver-  
mont and Maine, but throughout the States  
identified with the cause of General Grant  
against the rebellion. The results of these  
little town elections in Connecticut are sub-  
ject to the same interpretation. The demo-  
cratic leaders and managers understood, too,  
the importance to their Presidential ticket of  
holding Connecticut in these town elections,  
but their followers failed to come up to the  
work. General apathy has evidently fallen  
upon them. The energy and enthusiasm which  
marked their contest for Governor of last  
April have died out, and so they have per-  
mitted these October town elections to go by  
default. But why? It is because of the blunders  
of the Democratic National Conven-  
tion of July in regard to both the party ticket  
and platform for the Presidency.With the announcement of Seymour as the  
democratic candidate on Wade Hampton's  
revolutionary platform, the popular reaction  
which in 1867 set in against the radicals was  
arrested and the popular Union elements of  
the North which had rallied around the banner  
of Lincoln in 1864, against the democratic  
Chicago *pronunciamiento* that the war was a  
failure, began to rally again around the banner  
of Grant. All our political elections since  
held, from Maine to New Mexico and from  
Colorado to Connecticut, tell the same story,  
and we expect that from Pennsylvania, Ohio,  
Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska the popular ver-  
dict on Tuesday next will settle the question  
of the succession.THE STREET COMMISSIONER AND THE CITI-  
ZENS' ASSOCIATION.—Peter Cooper and the  
Citizens' Association appear to have got hold  
of a troublesome customer in Street Commis-  
sioner McLean. That officer is evidently cap-  
able of writing letters almost as long as those  
that emanate from the Association, and a great  
deal more spicy in their tone. In one, which  
we publish to-day, the Street Commissioner  
pours hot shot into his assailants. If the As-  
sociation is going to get any more such con-  
troversies on its hands it had better use its  
funds to establish a paper of its own, and then  
it can publish as long-winded communications  
as it pleases without inconvenience to the daily  
press or annoyance to the public.THE SEDGWICK MEMORIAL.—That splendid  
piece of monumental statuary, LAURENCE THOMP-  
SON'S BRONZE full figure, life size portrait of  
General John Sedgwick, of the Sixth corps, is to  
be dedicated on the 21st of this month at  
West Point. This statue, it will be remem-  
bered, is paid for by subscriptions from the  
men and soldiers of the gallant force that Sedg-  
wick led so well in so many struggles, and is  
made from cannon captured in battle by that  
force. It will furnish to the future one of the  
most interesting as well as beautiful memorials  
of the war. The official notice of the ceremony  
is in another column.

## Real Estate and the Future of New York.

With the termination of the long vacation  
and the return to the city of those who had  
been seeking rest and recuperation at the  
various summer resorts the real estate market,  
which, during the interval between July and  
September, was comparatively dull, has re-  
sumed its former activity.With the completion of the Pacific Railroad  
across the Continent, stretching from New  
York to San Francisco in an unbroken line,  
and which even now in its progress has  
brought these two cities, thousands of miles  
apart, to within fourteen days' mail communi-  
cation of each other, a brilliant era presents  
itself to New York.Through this city the trade of three conti-  
nents must pass—the products of the manu-  
factories of Europe to America and Asia, and  
the material wealth of India, China and Japan,  
with our own cereals, to Europe. To provide  
for this development great changes must en-  
sue in this city, affecting both its landed and  
building interests. A new passage for our  
increased marine will be opened up in the  
removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate,  
while incidentally to the transfer of commer-  
cial business to that vicinity, new docks and  
capacious warehouses will require to be built,  
both enhancing the value of real estate along  
the entire river front on the east side. House  
room being rendered scarce by the necessity  
of providing for the addition to our population  
thus brought about, the southern and eastern  
end of Westchester county will be rapidly  
overrun, as, with the construction of an under-  
ground railroad as proposed, here will be the  
most convenient residence for the working-  
man, while lower down the necessities of local  
trade and the varied enterprise of a cosmo-  
politan population will demand and extend,  
providing for the culture and comfort of  
alone of this city, but of the entire country.Sheltered from the turmoil and bustle, dust  
and dirt incident to the conduct of these nu-  
merous mercantile and manufacturing inter-  
ests, and presenting in the midst of all this  
commercial progress a quiet, elegant retreat,  
with superior natural advantages of situation  
and scenery, for the satisfaction and enjoy-  
ment of refined taste, the neighborhood of  
the western upper portion of the city seems  
especially marked out to be the fashionable  
quarter of the great metropolis. Here on these  
magnificent heights, overlooking the lordly  
Hudson, towering to a purer atmosphere than  
that of the lower land of the city proper, is  
presented suitable sites for the grand houses  
of our merchant princes. The steady and in-  
creasing appreciation of real property  
extending in this direction, and the intro-  
duction into the market thus early of  
an extensive tract here situated give  
signs of a speedy realization of this  
future. This tract consists of one hundred and  
twenty-eight acres, being a part of the estate  
of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, well known as  
the "Fort George property," and containing  
some unsurpassed sites for villa residences.It extends from Broadway, or the old Kings-  
bridge road, which forms its western  
boundary, to the Harlem river, which forms  
its eastern boundary. It is to be sold  
in plots of a little less than an acre  
each, and from previous sales of less de-  
sirable property large prices are anticipated.In this the managers may, however, be disap-  
pointed, as in auction sales much depends upon  
trifling circumstances on the day of sale; but  
even such an event, while possibly delaying,  
cannot prevent the certain appreciation of real  
property in this city and Brooklyn any more  
than it can alter the manifest destiny of New  
York to be the great commercial centre of the  
world.

How England Loved Us During the War.

Ex-Secretary Stanton delivered a rather im-  
portant speech in Carlisle, Ohio, on the 3d in-  
stant. In reviewing the question as to whom  
the government was indebted for the sinews of  
war to enable it to fight the rebellion, Mr.  
Stanton stated that "it was known in official  
circles in Washington that a house in London  
that had been dealing to the extent of millions  
of dollars with our credit believed our cause  
so hopeless that on the sacred Sabbath day  
their agent presented to the head of the Treas-  
ury Department a bill for a small balance that  
was due them," and, as the speaker believed,  
invested it in Confederate bonds. It was for-  
tunate for the country that we had not to go  
abroad for money to carry on the war, and  
more than all, to trust to such hereditary and  
treacherous foes as England and her banking  
houses for assistance. We have seen how the  
government of Great Britain permitted the  
building and fitting out of piratical cruisers to  
prey upon American commerce during the  
war, and have taken into consideration the im-  
mense depredations they committed; for all of  
which a "little bill" against the British gov-  
ernment remains outstanding, and the liqui-  
dation of which we hope Mr. Seward will take  
early steps to secure, provided he does not  
select any "sacred Sabbath day" in the hour  
of England's tribulation to do so; but it re-  
mained for this disclosure in an obscure town  
in a Western State to fill the cup of British  
meanness and hypocrisy. When the day of  
settlement comes what an enormous balance  
Uncle Sam will have to present against John  
Bull!REBEL WAR DEBTS.—A SENSIBLE OFFICIAL  
OPINION.—The Municipal Attorney of Rich-  
mond, Virginia, gave an official opinion to the  
City Council on Tuesday to the effect that the  
city small notes issued during the war, amount-  
ing to a quarter of a million dollars, cannot be  
paid under the existing constitution of the State,  
which forbids paying any such war debts.This is all right, and in conformity not only with  
the State constitution, but also with the con-  
stitution of the United States as amended. The  
sooner the Southern people utterly abandon  
the idea of any of the rebel debts being paid,  
except those strictly of an individual charac-  
ter, or between individuals, the better. They  
should make a clean sweep of them all into  
the abyss of oblivion and burn all the notes.  
To do otherwise will only embarrass them and  
keep up sectional feeling, litigation and trou-  
ble. Let them abandon the past and build  
up on a new foundation agreeably to  
existing circumstances.BEN BUTLER CORNERED AGAIN.—Under  
Richard H. Dana as anti-greenback bond pay-  
ing candidate for Congress the republicans  
opposed to the re-election of General BenButler have got him, as Beauregard had him,  
in the corner of Bermuda Hundred, and it is  
possible that he may again be bottled up.Butler, however, is making a more vigorous  
fight than he made at Big Bethel, Fort Fisher,  
or on his original advance upon Petersburg,  
and may come out yet with flying colors,  
Fendleton's though they are. In the event of  
his election we may expect rare sport in Con-  
gress, and so we advise the republicans of  
Butler's district, and the democrats, if neces-  
sary, to make sure that they run him in.

## The War of the Tabernacles.

Opera bouffe is still a dainty excitement to  
the popular fancy, and none the less that  
manager Grau has begun to deploy his forces.Grau's movement of Monday night opens ac-  
tively the operations of the season. He has  
taken bold ground, and if he shall still hold it  
when Lord Bateman and his Tostee are fairly  
installed at Pike's his fortune will be some-  
what improved.It was hazardous to try  
the "Duchess" again, especially with a new  
Duchess. If the public of this distracted,  
irrational, but very natural city have a par-  
ticular fancy for any Duchess, it is the Duchess  
they know. It is a thankless office to be an  
image breaker among those who worship  
images, and we close our ears resolutely  
against the best of reasoners, who tells us that  
all our pet theories are false, and who, horror  
of horrors! wants to expose our most darling  
delusions. We—meaning the public—are just  
a little bit like Paris still, despite our living a  
few thousand years later. Pallas, we know,  
is wonderfully wise, and Juno a gorgeous  
creature. They have charms that we ought  
to prefer; but Venus shall have the apple in  
spite of those old girls, no matter if we may  
not say why. What is the reason that our  
dear, nonsensical Duchess prefers Fritz to  
Paul? Paul is a pretty fellow, quite polite, and  
evidently has taste. He who can tell this  
shall tell also why—The dear public resents the  
imputation that it has been wrong in giving  
its heart to a Duchess who is the very soul of  
all that is deliciously ridiculous; why it ob-  
jects to hearing that the Duchess has more  
dignity and elegance than it thought and is a  
beter singer. He shall explain why it listens  
coldly to all this, and he shall have his ex-  
planation for his pains.Grau's initiative, therefore, still leaves  
room. There is some apathy, and the public  
waits to take the practical measure of com-  
parison in seeing what Bateman will do for  
its pleasure. It is only one fact that it does  
not want a new Duchess. Perhaps it may  
want whatever else it can get. Genevieve de  
Brabant may prove a still more charming  
creature than any dandel of the whole ro-  
mantic catalogue, and as our public have no  
preconceptions regarding her character the  
field is fair for whoever will embody and  
create it. Some things can be done as well  
as others. Caprice is so capricious and  
whim is so whimsical that we may by and by  
have the same reason to wonder that the pub-  
lic is as wild for one woman in Genevieve as  
for another in the Duchess. Between the  
Fifth and the Eighth avenues there is space  
for two women. Let us see how Bateman will  
advance to his second season. He has a great  
troupe with Tostee, Anjac, Duchesne and  
Guffroy, and a troupe that established the  
best sort of entre-nous-ship with the city  
public. He can do wonders with the Duchess,  
but he cannot go through the wonder with her  
if the other house flanks him by new positions  
in new places. No doubt the contest will turn  
on the charm of new pieces, and the sooner  
they come the livelier times there will be in  
the theatre, in the parlor debates and in the  
fashion shops. *Vive la bagatelle!*THE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY  
DEPARTMENT.—Mr. McCulloch comes out  
a little better than was expected in his Octo-  
ber statement of the financial condition of the  
Treasury. The total debt, less cash in the  
Treasury, on September 1, 1868, was \$2,535,-  
614,313, and on October 1, \$2,524,642,718.It is less, therefore, this month than at the  
last by \$107,595. This, of course, is gratifying  
so far as it goes; but we cannot judge of the  
financial condition of the Treasury by compar-  
ing the statements of two months. We must  
run through a longer period; for temporary  
and accidental causes may give a rosy col-  
or to things while there may be rottenness be-  
neath. The main fact that the country has to  
look to is that the debt has been increased  
within the last year nearly forty-two millions,  
and that three years after the war closed and  
when the revenue of the government ap-  
proached five hundred millions a year. Noth-  
ing in this month's statement shows that with  
the present enormous expenditures and extra-  
vaganance, and with the reduction of revenue,  
we shall not find the Treasury still further be-  
hind and the debt still more augmented at the  
end of the fiscal year.THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—There was a rumor  
in Wall street the other day that Secretary  
Seward was negotiating with the Spanish rev-  
olutionary government for the purchase of the  
island of Cuba. Many rumors start in Wall  
street, but not often one that all could so  
wish true as this. It is, however, doubtful if  
the revolutionary Junta would, with its hands  
so full at home, enter just now on the ques-  
tionable proceeding of selling the last relic in  
this hemisphere of Spanish greatness. The  
Junta could scarcely do this unless pressed by